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ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE-DONETTI'S PROTESOF AMERICAN MUSEUM—ANUSING PERFORMANCES IN

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DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 16, 1852.

Mails for Europe. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The British mail steamship Asia, Capt. Judkins, will have this port, at noon to-day, for Liverpool. The malls will close at half past ten o'clock this morning. The New York WEEzly Herald will be published at half-past nine o'clock It will contain the latest news printed in French and English. Single copies, in wrap-

The Whig Convention in Baltimore.

This very important body—the representatives of the whig party throughout the Union-meet to-day in Baltimere. Their proceedings will be highly important. On their conduct and on their course will depend the future usefulness, as well as the very existence, of the whig party, as a national party, bereafter. But more especially will these results depend on the Southern delegates.

If the representatives of the South abandon the Compromise and the Fugitive Slave law-if they submit to the no-platform policy of Wm. H. Seward, and assent to his candidate, General Scott, they give an impulse and a triumph to the cause of anti-slavery agitation at the North, that will not only demolish the whig party in a few months, but in a few years rend the Union asunder, and lead to another San Domingo in the South. If the Southern delegates-any of them-consent to the merifice of Fillmore and Webster in order to gratify the abolition influence of the North, they may expect a general execration among the friends of the Compromise all over the Union. Can even Mr. Mangum or Mr. Stanly consent to immolate ench men as Webster and Fillmore, or abandon the interests of their own constituents, to swell the victory of Seward and abolitionists in the North ?

We hope for better things of every Southern whig. The telegraphic news from Baltimore, for a few days, will be very interesting.

The telegraphic despatches from Washington and Baltimore will be read with especial interest by all classes of politicians. The different coteries were extremely busy in the latter city last night, in preparing for the contest to-day, which is to decide upon the fate of the whig party for years to come. Nearly all our correspondents dilate upon the flatbering prospects of the selection of a sound Compromise candidate-be he Webster, Fillmore, or a new man. Whether coming events will prove the correctness of their assertions, time must tell. None will be surprised, after the first ballot, to hear of the production of a letter from President Fillmore, deelining in favor of Secretary Webster. Such a pro seeding would, doubtless, give the nomination Q the latter, and, at all events greatly enhance the prospects of Mr. F. in the succeeding convention.

Accounts from all quarters show that the nomination of Pierce for the Presidency has been received with the most unprecedented satisfaction by the democracy. Even in Cincinnati, where much feeling was evinced in behalf of the late leading candidates of the party, a large ratification meeting was held on Monday evening, in which a perfect unity of sentiment and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

After considerable discussion in the Senate, resterday, the joint resolution was passed, directing the completion of a war steamer for harbor desences, in accordance with the plan of Mr. Stevens. No other business of importance was transacted prior to an adjournment till Saturday.

The members of the House of Representatives were not in a working humor yesterday. The whigs were too much excited with regard to their approaching convention to think of anything else; and the democrats were all too busy with their own party affairs, to think of thwarting the inclinations of their opponents. Consequently, after debating Mr. Bennett's Land Distribution bill, and the California Branch Mint bill, the body, without arriving at a decision on either question, suspended all further operations till Friday.

We are glad to perceive that the cabinet is at length aroused as to the atrocious depredations of Mexicans and others upon the inhabitants on the Rio Grande. Messages were yesterday sent to both houses of Congress, detailing the necessity of adopting means to efficiently protect the lives and property of American citizens in that quarter. It is hoped that this matter will be speedily attended to The Mexican and other bandits, despite the military stationed there; have murdered, burned and robbed long enough. It is high time they were dealt with

as they deserve. One of our Albany correspondents gives the particulars of another bloedy attack by the anti-rent ers, in Rensselaer county, upon a stranger whom they mistook for another person. They shot down a Mr. Wait, who was on a visit to the house of Mr. Vining, and then, after mutilating the horses in the stable, decamped, and up to last evening had not been arrested. If there is law in the land; villains should be made to feel the effects of it Their numerous atrocities are terrible mementoes of the horrible effects of practical socialism, as advocated by one or more of the leading journals of that

ilk in this city. Three more persons lost their lives yesterday, by a steamboat explosion on Lake Erie. How much longer time will clapse prior to the passage of the bill now before one branch of Congress for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled by steam? That the present laws relative to this question are utterly defective and useless, is rendered apparent from the fact that these awful casualities generally occur on dilapidated or illy managed boats-where-

as, on the first class and well managed steamers, an accident of the kind very rarely happens. Engineers who thoroughly understand their business men who have sufficient experience and intellect to comprehend the power of steam, and the resistance of iron-seldom or never meet with a serious mishap.

By a despatch from Albany, it will be seen that there are two hundred and forty-two cases on the calendar of the Court of Appeals, the June term of which commenced yesterday. Two boys, supposed to be the only survivors of

the bark Fairmount, reached Norfolk yesterday. The Fairmount was run into and sunk on the 21st ult., by the ship Tennessee, and the captain and six of the crew, who attempted to save themselves upon planks, doubtless sunk, as nothing has since been heard of them.

We publish in another column the last epistle of the Mormon President, Elders, and other high functionaries of the Mormon Church, addressed to the Church of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) all over the world. This document contains a complete account of the present condition and future prospects of the Mormons in Deseret, and in that light commends itself to the consideration of all who are curious to know how this remarkable sect are getting on in their Western home.

Despatches from various points coincide in stating that yesterday was by far the warmest day of the

We are rather disappointed at the lecture of Dr. Brownson, flimsy and sophistical a reasoner as he is known to be. In its subject it is novel and startjing-perhaps such a proposition was never scarted before; but, in its matter, it is stale, and only a rehash of the same old arguments in favor of spiritual despotism. On the whole, the lecture was a failure, both as to attendance and argument. The attendance was small, and the argument is all assumption. The propesitions of one portion of it are contradictory of another. Dr. Brownson begs the question, or assumes the very thing to be provedthat all truth is with the Catholic church. Again, he admits that a man may use his " private judgment," or the reason which God has given 'him, in examining the evidences in the Holy Scriptures in favor of the Catholic church. But if his private judgment is good in examining and determining on one point of doctrine, it is equally good on all; and this is the very essence of Protestantism. The extraordinary positions that Protestants alone are persecutors, and that the free institutions of this country can only be preserved by Catholicism, will startle some of our readers with their novelty, and make others laugh at their most outrageous absur-

By reference to an original article in another part of this day's paper, under the head of " New Buildings in Broadway," it will be seen that nearly two millions of dollars are already spent, or about being spent, in pulling down and building up in that single thoroughfare during the present year. This fact speaks volumes for the growth and prosperity of New York. The expenditure on hotels alone is enormous, and shows the rapid increase of visiters from Europe and all parts of this Union to the great metropolis of the New World.

Several members of the Common Council being absent at the review of the Third Brigade vesterday, there were not sufficient members of the Board of Assistants present at six e'clock to form a quorum, and it was accordingly declared adjourned till this day at the same hour.

Among the vast amount of interesting matter given in this edition of the HERALD, the attention of the reader is directed to the late news from Mexico; letters from Vienna, Kingston, Ja., and Boston; theatrical and musical notices; court reports; city intelligence, including the Coroner's investigation of the recent stabbing affray in Mulberry street; financial and commercial affairs, &c.

The Tehuantepec Route.

The greatest uncertainty and doubt, arising from vague rumors and false information, have existed as to the action which the Mexican government would take in relation to the much contested question of the right of way across the Isthmuswhether they would carry out the Garay treaty. or enter into a new contract with Mr. Sloo, or break off all negotiations with foreigners, and give the construction of the proposed railway or canal to Mexican citizens. We have already given accounts of the correspondence on the subject which took place between President Arista and President Fillmore, and in which the intelligence was communicated by President Arista to our President at Washington, that Mexico had entirely refused to ratify the Tehuantepec treaty, and the Mr Garay to carry out But, at the same time, it was intimated that the Mexican government, in refusing to adhere to these stipulations, did not mean to deny their entire willingness to form some sort of a treaty with the American government for the opening of a road across the Isthmus, which would be advantageous to commercial interests, and free to the whole world. Since that time we have received a great deal of equivocal intelligence, through the New Orleans journals, respecting the movements of Mr. Sloo, formerly of Cincinnati and Washington, and well known for his previous operations in relation to steam lines across the Isthmus of Panama, in which Mr. Law was equally interested with him These reports by the way of New Orleans, which are only sometimes reliable, state that Mr. Sloo has succeeded in effecting a contract with the government of Mexico, for the establishment by him of a communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and that the contract has been agreed to by the Mexican Legislature. We are much disposed, however, to doubt the truth of this statement. Our dicet information from the city of Mexico, coming from a most authentic quarter, gives a different interpretation and meaning to the action of Mexico, and to the chances of Mr. Sloo's success. We are thus informed, in explicit and positive terms, that the Mexican Legislature, or at least one branch of it, which is quite sufficient, had refused to grant any right of way, or enter into any contract or arrangement with Mr. Sloo or any foreigner, but that they had passed a general law-in which the President had concurred-reserving the right of way and complete sovereignty to the Mexican government, which was authorized to make such a contract with such parties as would most redound to the interests, safety, and honer, of the Mexican republic. Possibly Mr. Sloo may have made some propositions, or entered nto some negotiations under this law, and some prospects may be held out to him of a certain character, which may have led to the announcement in the New Orleans journals; but thus far we are without any athentic information, or positive facts,

Our recent correspondence from the City of Mexico, embracing the last act of the Mexican Congress on the subject of the Tehuantepee right of way, throws more additional light on the matter. This act, if subjected to a strict construction, reveals the fact, that if it is designed to cover the rumored privileges of Mr. Sloo, they are not worth having. Nor does the act in question exhibit the spirit of conciliation and compromise on the part of Mexico towards citizens of the United States, shadowed forth in the recent publication of Mr. Ramirez, the Minister of Relations. The act distinctly states that in all cases, natives will be preferred to foreigners, and that the government of Mexico must con stitute one of the partners to the contract, which has first to be submitted for the approval of the General Congress. It furthermore enjoins upon all foreigners who may be associated in the enterprise, to relinquish, in advance, all claims against the republic, growing out of its bad faith or in-

which could lead us to believe that he has succeeded

in obtaining anything like the grant therein as-

It is well known that the government and people of Mexico are extremely jealous of permitting foreigners from any country to get a foothold in that country; but this is especially true as regards Ame- got frightened at the Russians, and run away to

rieans. They esteem them as peculiarly dangerous, well knowing the enterprising and energetic character of the Yankees, as they call them, and aware of their tendencies to extend the grant of an inch to the length of an ell, by their own volition. Another reason for this hostile sentiment to foreigners is, that the Reman Catholic clergy of Mexico are tremblingly jealous of both English and Americans, and of their being permitted to establish any central point of influence or power within the limits of the Mexican republic. The clergy may be said to have the great controlling power and chief influence in that republic. They possess two thirds of the landed property, and at least as large a share of the financial abilities of the country. They are landed proprietors, bankers, brokers, and money lenders, as well as curers of souls and superintendents of the gate of heaven. These priests, as we have said, have a strong jealousy of foreigners, both English and American, on account of their religion, knowing very well that the Protestants of both countries possess an energetic, progressive spirit, and always endeavor, wherever they circulate money and increase trade, to put forth, at the same time, their own sentiments on human liberty, and on the mode of salvation and getting into heaven. Every Congress and Executive in that republic has to study the prejudices of this powerful class, more than any other element existing in the country. The mass of the people are ignorant, and entirely led by the priests; and we may well be convinced that, possessing this vast influence, and impelled by such motives, the priesthood will exercise their power to prevent their government making a treaty with Mr. Sloo, or any other alien, which would tend to the introduction into Mexico of that class of foreigners so hostile to their vested rights and privileges, and the propagation of whose sentiments would be so detrimental to their interests.

There is no power at present in Mexico antagonistic to that of the clergy, except, in some degree, the military and commercial classes. But the com mercial interest is feeble and isolated, and the military or political interest has far less popular infigence than that wielded by the clergy. Every government, therefore, even though it may owe its existence to military pronunciamentos-which are, in fact, a species of military organization-depends, nevertheless, for its popularity, for its success, and for its continuance, on the good will of the great elerical body, which exercises the principal power in the Mexican republic.

With these views, and knowing from the best sources the history of the recent proceedings in Mexico, we are strongly tempted to doubt the story that Mr. Sloo has now succeeded in procuring from the Mexican government a grant for the construction of a railroad or canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, as the New Orleans journals represent. Our information is altogether of a different character, and we have as yet seen nothing but vague assertions to the centrary thereof.

Kossuth and his Mission.

The funny debate in the British House of Lords, on Kossuth, Pulszky, and Baroness Von Beck, reminds us that although the poor Baroness may be in Heaven, yet the other two personages are in this city, making ready to return to Europe and begin the great revolution. We had almost forgotten they were here, till reminded of the fact by the House of Lords and the London press, and the fact that Kossuth has suddenly left the Irving House, where he has been very quiet. What is in the wind?

Kossuth, though preserving the appearance of quiet and repose at his hotel, was not altogether dle. He has been counting over his \$150,000, which his organs say he has realized as the fruits of his six months' tour and six hundred speeches in the United States; and he finds the money all good. He is quite satisfied with this for the great cause, and he now proposes to raise a fund for some poor Hungarians, who are on their way to this country. We learn that, a day or two ago, the Mayor and some literary ladies of this city waited on him as adeputation to request that he would give a lecture on Hungary, at Tripler Hall, for the purpose of making a provision for these persons; and he has consented to do so, baving previously made up his mind that it would be a very proper exercise of patriotic duty, according to the doctrine of St. Paul, who, in one of his epistles, says:-"He that provideth not for his own family is worse than an infidel, and bath denied the faith."

It seems that there has been a dispute between Kessuth and some members of the Revolutionary Hungarian Committee, relative to the possession of the \$150,000 which he has bagged, according to the confessions of his own organs. He insists upon having the exclusive control of this money himself; but they differ in opinion with him. Kossuth differs with their opinion and holds to his own, and, having got possession, he is determined to keep it. In this we think he is perfectly right. He has the best claim to the money. He has worked hard for itharder than a negro driver-harder even than Jenny Lind, who only gave one hundred and fifty concerts for the same sum of money, whereas he has given six hundred speeches for it : and it is, after all, only an average of \$250 a piece for them all round. Yet it was a better speculation than that of the Swedish Nightingale-for he has made \$150,000 in six months, and she has been three times six months making \$150,000. Besides, she has paid all the expenses of herself and suite, but Kossuth has paid none. He has the \$150,000 net, and himself and suite have travelled and lived seot free, as it was fit he should do, having been invited to this country by the resolutions of Congress, and a ship of war having been sent to convey him, under the shadow of the star-spangled banner, to the "home of the brave and the land of the free." It is true that the hotel keepers ought to be paid for the good living they supplied, including wine, segars, and the operations of the barber, which appear to be a very heavy item in the bills everywhere. Several of bills are still unpaid-one in Cincinnati these especially. But we hold that this is not the fault of Kossuth. Congress is responsible, and an appropriation ought to be made immediat ly to wipe off his national debt. Kossuth has well carned the \$150,000, and he has a right to keep it. He has not only the right, but he shows considerable tact in maintaining it, after the lesson before him in the Flemish account of the \$40,000 collected in 1848 to revolutionize Ireland, and placed in the hands of a revolutionary committee or directory, for that purpose. Some of the members of that committee are members of the present Hungarian committee, and Kossuth determined they should not get his money under their thumb. Nobody has ever heard of the whereabouts of this Irish fund since, though all kinds of inquiries have been made about it.

But where does the reader suppose it has been during all this time ? We have just found out the seeret, and no doubt the information will prove highly edifying and instructive to that class of men who are proverbial for easily parting with their eash. It has been, then, for the last three years loaned on five per cent stocks, and in the hands of a money broker in Wall street, shaving notes, and making a profit of thirty per cent, which, on \$40,-000, would be \$12,000 a year, or a sum total, in three years, of \$36,000. Such is the patriotic use made of the money of the Irish citizens of New York, and the friends of Ireland. We know the name of the broker who holds it-his relationship to members of the Directory, and all the circumstances of the case, and we shall take an early opportunity of giving the public a complete revelation of the whole matter.

Kossuth very wisely keeps his money, and will not let it go to a shaver in Wall street. Nor has be invested it in muskets or Cincinnati saddles, as has been reported. This was all humbug. George Law waited on him to talk about the 100,000 muskets; but he did not want them. He holds the money in hard eash, and will not part with it. He does not require muskets, for this reason—that when he had 135,000 of them, with 135,000 men behind them, in Humgary and parks of artillery, and two of the strongest for tresses in the world in possession of these troops, he

Turkey, leaving the muskets, the men, and even Hungary itself, to fall into the hands of the enemy. Now, he has no men and he does not want any muskets. As for the bondholders, they never expected to be paid, and do not complain. They cheerfully gave the money, either to get a puff in the newspapers, or to have the privilege of hearing the great speech maker of Hungary. Kossuth is a shrewd one after all.

In a short time Kossuth intends to leave New York for Liverpool and London. In the latter metropolis he will take up his residence, wait and watch for the great revolution to break out, and then, with his \$150,000, give it a direction that will upset all the despots of Europe in one fell swoop.

The Temporalities of the Catholic Church-The Decrees of the Council of Buitimere.

We briefly adverted, a few days ago, to the Pastoral Letter of the First Council of the Catholic Church in the United States, to "the venerable brethren of the clergy, and beloved children of the laity;" but the document is one of such vast anpertance, involving as it does so many considerations affecting the present position and future pregress of Catholicism in North America, and influe perhaps, the mighty destiny of the country itself, that it calls for more than a passing notice. We therefore deem it our duty to return to the subject. and point out in detail the dangerous tendency of the principle first broached by Archbishop Hughes, and new so broadly and emphatically asserted by all the lishops in Council assembled. It is the beginning of the end-the commencement of the same spirit of despotism that, in the ancient church, began by changing the voluntary principle of Christianity into a compulsory support of the bishops and elergy, who proceeded step by step till they grasped not only church property and temporalities, but the whole political power of the old Roman Empire in her decline, and of Europe after the close of that empire, and even has aimed at the universal deminion of the habitable slobe ever since. It is curious to trace the rise and progress of the

newer of bishops in the history of Christianity. At first, bishops were simply pasters of churches—that is, each bishop was the minister of a congregation, elected by the people, and subject to be deposed by the people for misconduct. He was indifferently called bishop, "episkopos," or presbyter (elder), " presbuteros." The only ther officers of a church were the deacons-laymen-answering to the modern trustees; and their business was to attend to the temporal concerns of the congregation. In these times the clergy neither had nor wished to have the management of the temperalities. Each congregation was a distinct church. independent of all external control, and there was no such thing as an aggregation of churches being called a church, as we find at the present day. The word translated "church" is "ekklesia," and means essembly, or congregation; and it has the same meaning in Greek profanc authors, who applied it to the regularly called meetings of the people. There is no fact more evident in the writings of the New Testament, and from those fragments of the history of the primitive churches still preserved, than the independence of each congregation. Such was the simple democratic republican principle o church government in the first dawn of Christianity. In process of time, the clergy held assemblies, or synods; and by a sort of courtesy, the bishops of the most important cities were called to preside at these conventions, which were always held in such cities. What was at first conceded as a courtesy, afterwards grew into a pretended right, and the bishops of Rome, Antioch, Constantinople, and Alexandria, were called primates and metropolitans, and at last patriarchs, instead of simple bishops (episkopoi), which only meant overseers, or these who watched over the flock-in fact, pastors, or shepherds of souls.

The next step in the progress of the spiritual hierarchy, was the creation of diocesan bishops, giving them the rule over the clergy of a diocess. But even at this time, the Bishop of Rome never pretended to or dreamt of any superiority over the bishops of the churches of the other cities we have named. nor of any jurisdiction over any church or bishop in the world. In fact, the innovation began with another city, and that only in the end of the sixth century. In 588, John of Constantinople, the antitype of John of New York, assumed the title of "Universal Bishop," and the title was confirmed by a conneil of that time, in session in said city. The successor of John assumed the same title. Gregory the Great," who was then Bishop of Rome, took umbrage at the boldness of the Bishop of Constantinople, in assuming a title which, in point of precedence, belonged to Rome, if to any city, but which his conscience would not permit him to take. Gregory died in the year 604 of the Christian era, and Boniface, his successor, not only had no scruple to take the title, but actually sought it from the Emperor Phocas, with the privilege of transmitting it to his successors. The profligate emperor, to gratify the ambition of his court sycophant, deprived the Bishop of Constantinople of the title, and conferred it on Boniface, in the year 606, at the same time declaring the Church of Rome to be the

head of all other churches. Previous to this, the Bishop of Rome had acquired great power and influence; but this was driving home the wedge which had been inserted long befere. The Emperor Constantine, in the beginning of the fourth century, was the first to establish Christianity as a state engine, and to make it a thing of this world. He succeeded emperors who persecuted the faith, which seemed to flourish the more for being oppressed, and to be only corrupted and contaminated by its contact with the state. He gave liberty to his subjects to make bequests to the church, and set a liberal example himself. Constantius succeeded Constantine, and favored Arianism. Julian, called "the Apostate," suc ceeded him, and not only placed Paganism on an equal footing with Christianity, but discouraged the latter in every way. Jovian succeeded Julian in 363, and established Christianity again; and from this time Paganism appeared to die away. But what the faith of the Nazarene gained in temporal power, it lost in purity and effulgence. At this time there was a decided increase in the influence of the Bishop of Rome. We are informed by the historian that he surpassed all his brethren in the magnificence and splendor of the church over which he presided—in the riches of his revenues and possessions-in the number and variety of his ministers-in his credit with the people, and in his sumptuous and splendid manner of living. This led Pratextatus, a heathen, who was magistrate of the city, to say, "make me Bishop of Rome, and I, too, will be a Christian." Thus the power of the Bishop of the Eternal City gradually increased, till at length, in 606, he was invested with the title and

authority of "Universal Bishop." But ambition did not stop even here. The power and influence of the now Universal Bishop went on increasing, till finally he became a Pope, and the Pope became a temporal sovereign, wielding a spiritual power which received homage of nearly the whole world, and was mere like the imposture of Mahomet than the religion of Jesus of Nazareth. How different the sovereign pontiff, claiming to be vicar of Jesus Christ on earth," clothed with royal power, and surrounded with all the pomp and luxary of regal state, from the author of Christianity, who had not where to lay his head, and from the fisherman of Galilee, St. Peter, said to be the first Bishop of Rome, who declared, when asked for an alms, "silver and gold have I none," and in one of his epistles exhorts the bishops to "feed the flock of God, not taking the care of them for filthy lucre, neither as being lords over God's heritage, but as examples to the flock"! Not only do bishops now claim to be called lords temporal and spiritual, but

even monarchs. Of the very same tendency is the character of the grasping ambition and avarice of occlesiastics in the United States, threatening to absorb the property of the people, and perhaps to establish a new popedom in our midst. We know the extent of the

property formerly acquired by the clergy in Italy, France, in Spain and in England; and we know that at this moment two-thirds of the real estate of Mexico are in the hands of the clergy Hence the political degradation and misery of that country. Will the Catholic laity of the United States permit the same blighting influence to prostrate them in the dust, and to sap the very foundations of republican freedom? If they do not resist now, it may one day, perhaps, be necessary for Congress, or the different State Legislatures throughout the country, to curb the rampant ambition of this spiritual despotism, which has always sought to put the people and all civil government beneath its feet.

The Pastoral Letter states that, in days gone by, there has been great "forgetfulness of the extent of the authority which the bishops exercise;" and among the melancholy causes of this oblivion, is enumerated "the attempt to apply to the Catholic Church, in the administration of the temporalities belonging to her, principles and rules foreign to her spirit, and irreconcilable with the authority of her pasters." Well, then, let us see what this "authentic declaration" says:-

"authentic declaration" says:—

"Whatever is offered to God, and solemnly consecrated to his service, whether it be the material temple in which his worshippers assemble, or the ground set apart for the interment of those who repose in dod's field, awating the promised resurcetion, or property, real or personal, intended for the purpose of Divine service or for the education, support and maintenance of the clergy—every such thing is sacced, and belongs to the church, and cannot be withdrawn from the service of God without the gout of sacrilege. The donor or donors of such gifts can exercise no right of ownership over them. With these temporal things, thus separated from common purposes, and set apart for the service of the sanctuary, the church cannot allow any interference that is not subordinate to her authority. The bishop of each diocess is the representance and organ of that authority, and, without his sanction, no arrangement, however in itself of a purely temporal nature, that has reference to religious worship, has, or can have force or validity. Whenever the bishop deems it advisable to acquiesce in arrangements for the administration of church temporalities which have not originated with the eccleriastical authority, or which may have arisen from ignorance of its rights, or from a spirit of opposition to them, we declare that such arrangements have force and effect in the Catholic church, in consequence of such acquiescue, and not from any other cause or principle whatever."

This is pretty plain and candid. The bishops This is pretty plain and candid. The bishops

and clergy have not enough of authority, and they want more. And this, they say, has led, as might be expected, to the disturbance of peace and harmony. Nothing can be more true. From the beginning of the world till the present hour, the cause of all disturbances, whether in the family circle, the church, or the State, is the love of power, which grows by what it feeds upon, and ever desires more, more, more. Nearly all the intestine wars, and many of the foreign wars, that deselated the nations since the introduction of Chrisisnity, have had their origin in the desire of the rulers of the church to possess more power; not that Christianity is the cause, or gives any warrant for this ambition, but, on the contrary, ignores it in every doctrine and precept of the New Testament. " Fer the purpose of guarding against the recurrence of such evils," the bishops say, "they doem it neces-sary to make a public and authentic declaration of Cathelic principles on this important subject." In other words, they make this innovation in the practice of the Catholic Church in the United States -- an innovation that gives them enormous power, and strips the laity of every vestige of control over the temperalities of the churches to which they belong; and, in order to make it go down, they call it "Cathelic principles," of which they make "an authentic declaration." Who gave them this authority, or what makes their declaration authentie in this republic? The modesty of the agrarians voting themselves a farm can only afford a parallel to the bishops voting themselves the whole temporalities of every Catholic Church in the United States. It has always been laid down as a Catholie principle, that it is only a General Council, with the Pope at its head, that can make any authentic declaration of Catholic principles. Individual bishops, and even assemblages of bishops, are liable to err; and the assemblage at Baltimore having no more exemption from fallibility than others, we are at a loss to know whence they derive the authenticity of their declaration, particularly as the authenticity of their deciaration, particularly as it is one to aggrandize themselves at the expense of the laity. Whether their declaration will have the effect they anticipate, of producing "peace and harmony," we know not; but if it should, it would be a sad evidence of the progress of spiritual despotism, and its influence over the minds of the people. It would be the peace of the grave, where the independence of the laity was buried. POSITION OF ENGINEERS ON BOARD UNITED

STATES WAR STEAMERS .- We have heard frequent and well founded complaints made in various quarters, of the disagrecable position which engineers in the American navy occupy. The old salt tar commodores look with no favorable eye on those civil officers-as they are called-who, from the nature of their avocations, are, in a great measure, exempt from their control and orders; and they vent their celings of disappointment by subjecting them to sundry little annoyances and vexatious interferences. The rest of the naval officers proper, down to the middy, fresh from his mama's apron strings, take their cue from the captain, and exhibit to the engineers, in a variety of ways, the feelings they bear toward them. The affect to look down with centempt upon the corps, of whom they speak as mere tradesmen, dirty mechanics, and totally unfit to stand on terms of intimacy with them. This treatment is of course, galling to men so far the superiors of these sprigs of gentility, and who feel an honorable pride in being the artificers of their own fortunes, and not dependent for their position on political influence, or sycophancy, at head quarters. But the naval authorities themselves foster this sentiment in the service, by not allowing to engineers the same rank which they occupy even in the British navy, where aristocracy is dominant. Chief engineers are rated lower in grade than pursers and surgeons; and it is this which, in a great measure, contributes to the unpleasantness of their situation.

Another cause of complaint is, that by the existing law, the number of engineers is so limited that they are always kept on active service, either in war, navy yard, or coast survey steamers, and cannot enjoy the privileges accorded to other branches of the service, of returning to their families at the termination of a cruise.

The means proposed to remedy this unjust state

of things, is the introduction of a bill into Congress, to which many men of influence have promised their support and advocacy. This bill proposes to augment the number of engineers, and to create a new rank-that of Inspector of Machinery, one of whom should be appointed to each navy yard, and selected out of the class of chief engineers. By this means, the latter officer would not be compelled, as he now is, on the return of his ship from a cruise, to remain with her and direct repairs, &c., but should be at liberty to proceed to his family, and continue on furlough till he is again ordered to sea. The bill has also reference to the rank which engineers shall hold in the service. It provides that such inspectors of machinery and chief engineers shall take rank with surgeons and pursers; first assistant engineers with masters; second, with passed midshipmen, and third, with midshipmen; in all cases according to date of warrant or commission. It is to be hoped that this bill will not be defeated by aristocratic influence at head quarters, but that the deserts of that learned, able, and practical class of men who compose the engineer department of our navy, will be recognized by the government, as they are by the popular sentiment. In this republic, enterprise, diligence and mechanical skill hold their proper rank in public estimation; but in our navy, sentiments of an opposite character are too prevalent. There, this democratic principle is reversed, and men with no brains or abilities, who have, perhaps, attained their rank by flunkeyism or political influence, are held in higher consideration than those who owe their position to their own skill, study and practical habits. It is time that the navy was made to undergo a purgation in this respect; and we hope that an efficient bill will be passed, of the nature of that alluded to, by which the great services and talents of the engineer corps will be recognized and properly approciated.

THE AUSTRALIAN MOVEMENT AND ITS RESULTS. The recent intelligence from England describes state of excitement there, and a wholesale emigration going forward with the utmost activity, in consequence of the gold discoveries in Australia, which are every day becoming more and more astounding; and these descriptions of the London papers present the very same scenes on another stage, that were enacted here when the news first arrived that the precious metal, which is the object of a universal passion among mankind, could be obtained directly in California, by digging out of the bowels of the earth, in far greater quantities in the same space of time than it could be procured by indirect means, and through the ordinary avocations of life. This gave a wonderful spring to exertion, and excited the most intense desire to emigrate to the land of gold. The emigration was enormous from all parts of the United States, and it has been ever since going ahead. Fathers left their children, husbands abandoned their wives, and many persons surrendered highly remunerative employments, in order to make a more rapid fortune in the mines. Thousands of persons in small business cold out, in order to pay their expenses to the new El Dorado, and to invest the balance in mining operations, or, what paid as well, commercial and mercautile speculations. The whole current of trade and commerce was directed towards the Pacific. The same results are now produced in England in reference to her Australian colony. But there was another result. It was found in

the United States that sailing vessels could not meet the demand, or be swift enough for the hot haste of men to become suddenly rich. A line of steamers to California was immediately got up, and another followed, and every day added new steamships, till now the Atlantic and Pacific are black with them, and they are continually increasing. The same effect will be produced in England. Sailing vessels will not be fast enough to convey the eager, keen gold hunters to their destination. Steam will be [brought under contribution, and new lines of steamships will be established from England to Australia. Already there is one in operation for half the distance. There is the West India Mail line direct from London to Chagres, and all that is wanted is a line of steamers on the Pacific from Sydney, to meet this line at the other side of the Isthmus, just as the San Francisco lines of steamers meet the lines from New York. luthe still waters of the Pacific they can steam aftern miles an hour, and perform the distance very rapidly.

A recent occurrence will hasten this consummation. The last news that had arrived in England, by a sailing vessel, from Sydney direct, is dated January 23d. The last intelligence that had reached at the same time from Sydney, by way of Valparaise and New York, was dated the 20th of February. This news was brought from Sydney to Valparaiso by a British sailing vessel, and after being delayed for several days there for an English steamer to connect with Panama, it reached England by way of New York in a shower time, by four weeks, thanby the other route. The route from London to Chagres or Navy Bay direct, and from Panama direct to Sydney, is of course still shorter; and with a line of stemmers in the Pacific ocean, the passage could be accomplished in about three weeks, or, at most, between three and four, from the Isthmus to Australia, thus reducing the whole distance between London and Sydney to about six weeks--certainly not exceeding seveninstead of the former passages of four and five months by sailing vessels.

The excitement in England will stimulate this onterprise into immediate existence; and when the line is completed, it will, on the other hand, stimulate the excitement, and give a new impetus to the emigration to Australia, whose increase will more than keep pace with the means of transit, so that it will be necessary to run another line. For years the current of British emigration will flow steadily onward, swelled by tributary streams from the continent, and every hour increasing in volume, till at last a revolution of the most momentons and extraordinary character will be accomplished in Australia.

Nor will the effect be less influential on the destinies of England and Europe generally. The restless, ambitious, plotting, revolutionary spirits, who are bent on overthrowing dynasties and thrones, will find a more probable field for their efforts, and a wider scope for their love of adventure, in the wild mountains and mines of the British colony. The enterprising, go-ahead part of the population, so dangerous to tyranny, will be carried off, and the spirit of revolution will expend itself in digging out gold in Australia, instead of digging out kings, and emperors, and autocrats at home. These gold disoveries of Australia and California, therefore, will prove a safety-valve to let off the superfluous gas which might otherwise burst the boilers, and blow up the framework of several governments in Europe.

KOSSUTH - EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT .-Last evening, at a very late hour, a slip of the following extraordinary announcement was sent us from the Tribune office :-

From the Tribute office:—
Gov. Kossuth has removed from the Irving House to the private boarding house of Mrs. Cornell. No. 52 East Sixteenth street, where he will probably remain until he starts for Europe. On Monday evening, Gov. K. will deliver a lecture in the Broadway Tai-ernacle, the proceeds of which will be for the benefit of his mother and sisters, who are now on the route to this country, and will join him at his present lodgings on their arrival.

Musical and Theatrical.

To-day a number of artists proceed hence in the steam. thip Asia to Europe. Signor Benedetti, the first fine his excellent lady, Madame Truff Benedetti, are among the number. They are much esteemed among musical circles here, and their talent and gouins have done more to establish the Italian opera in its commencement, in this country, than perhaps any other two persons since the era of the great Malibrau. They do not intend to remain in Europe, but. after a short sojourn, will return to the United States. Truffi has stood very high as an artist, and was a great favorite. The same observation

Miss Cushman, accompanied by Miss Anderton, whom she much esteems, will also proceed, to-day, to Europe, where she will give a farewell round of performances in those places where she has been so well received before.

Parodi, who gave two concerts in Philodelphia, at \$1 each, returned to Europe a few days ago. So, also, did

Mr. Braham has recently given two successful concerts in Philadelphia-tickets at fifty cents-one rather private and the other public. Madame Bouchelle was one of the attractions, and was much applauded for her scientific execution, by good judges of music. The concert was much enhanced by the addition of a full orchestra and the Philadelphia Band. On Tuesday week, he proposes to give another concert, accompanied by Miss Ritch July Mr. B. proposes to give a series of concerts at Cape

May, assisted by Miss Ritchings.

Madame Alboni will give her first concert on the 23d inst., at Metropolitan Hall The price of the tickets is not fixed yet. The whole fashionable and musical world are on the qui vice to attend her debut. We have frequently seen and heard Alboni, both in Paris and Lonon, in some of her best characters, and she is truly both exquisite and magnificent, by turns, as a vocalist an actress. Great curiosity exists to hear her.

MRS. SINCLAIR IN THE FRENCH DRAMA.-Last evening Mrs. Catherine Sinelair (late Forrest) appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, in a French piece entitled Pile est folle, (She's mad.) in which she played the character of Lady Anna. It was a somewhat novel experiment, but she was led to attempt it as well from her familiarity with the French tongue, which she speaks as fluently and purely asan educated Parisian, as from her desire to manifest her gratitude to Mr. Robert Kemp- the beneficiary on the ocasion-to whom she was indebted for lessons in the dramatic art. The novelty of the experiment, and the reputation which Mrs. Sinclair has acquired in her very short career as an actress, created a great desire among the French population in this city, and those who under stand the language, to see how she would perform the arduous tack she had undertaken. The private bexes were sold by auction in the merning, and brought twelve and thirteen dollars each. The orchestra seats were also sold in the same way, at two dollars onch, and the prices to the other portions of the house were doubled-The attendance was large, though not inconveniently so. The boxes presented a very brilliant deplay, being filled with handsome, well dressed ladies, and the par quette also contained good numbers. We nesteed in one